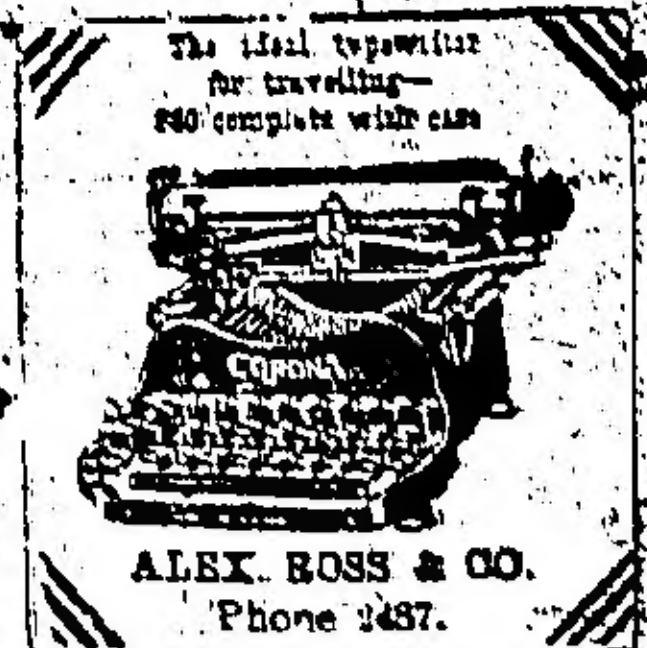


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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



September 2, 1919, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 0.03 inch.

Humidity 83.

September 2, 1918, Temperature 78

No. 17,557.

二拜禮 號二月九年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1919.

日九初月七閏未己亥歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

General Pershing was received by President Poincaré at the Elysee. On behalf of the French Academy an address was sent to General Pershing greeting in his person the American armies with an expression of affectionate gratitude due to them after accomplishing their noble task. The Japanese delegation in Paris denies the purchase of German railroad stocks which was alluded to by an American paper in Paris. The Japanese state that to news so ridiculous no sensible person could give the slightest credence. Such unfounded rumours as their only effect breed mistrust between the Allies.

The outstanding feature in the chamber of Deputies was a speech by Barres calling for a definite Rhenish policy. The spirit of the Rhenish populations is that they do not like Russia (Prussia?) desiring to enjoy autonomy in the German scheme.

The sale of surplus supplies by the American expeditionary force to the French government is an excellent bargain for France. There is the strongest evidence that the French and American governments are prepared wholeheartedly to co-operate to their mutual advantage in working out the problems of peace. The French papers are full of praise for the American government which donated to the French government the docks, waterways, railways, barracks, and power plant valued at 15 millions of francs.

A STEAMER SCANDAL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The steamer "Hampshire" which left London on Wednesday has arrived at Cork escorted by a destroyer. It was rumoured she had a cargo of arms, the intended destination of which was not divulged.

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

An Estonian communist reports furious Bolshevist attacks on the Luga river. The Bolshevists penetrated the village of Padoga but were ejected.

PERSHING GOES HOME.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

General Pershing has left for America. M. Clemenceau and numerous prominent men farewelled him.

TENNIS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

In the fifth round of the tennis championship, Tilden defeated Brooks 3/6, 6/4, 7/5, 6/3.

FUSILIERS AND AUSTRALIANS BEAT BOLSHEVICS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In a communique General Ironside reports that Russian troops, supported by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers and many Australians, attacked the Bolsheviks on the Archangel-Vologda railway south of Obozerskaya on August 29. The attack was completely successful. All the enemy's gun positions, and Empha village and station, fell into our hands. After the capture of Empha the Bolsheviks counter-attacked with several armoured trains. They regained the village. A further attack by the Royal Fusiliers recaptured the village which is now in our hands. Aircraft co-operated in the attack, bombing the barracks and armoured trains. So far ten guns, including a six-inch howitzer, many machine-guns, and 500 prisoners have been captured. Our casualties were light.

QUEER NEWS FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

News from Berlin makes it appear that the Independent Socialists have effected a coup at Ludwighafen. They captured the post-office with grenades after a number of attacks and proclaimed a provisional Palatinat-republic. The German news agency insinuates that French soldiers participated in this rising. The Temps states that it is known the majority of the population of the Palatinat are unfriendly towards the Bavarian government, which latterly they have regarded as a mere dependency of Berlin.

BOTHA'S FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

PRETORIA, Aug. 31.

The funeral of South Africa's great soldier statesman Botha occasioned the most momentous demonstrations from all classes and races in the history of Africa. It included tributes of affection and admiration from all parts of the sub-continent. Special trains conveyed to Pretoria many representative public men, including the administrators from all the provinces. The capital was draped in black and purple and all day long the city was in mourning.

The church was crowded to the doors, the large congregation representing every class of the population. The King was represented by Mr. H. J. Stanley, the Imperial secretary and Accountant. General Smuts headed the Ministers. A number of Botha's political opponents were also among the congregation. Viscount Buxton, the Governor General, was unable to reach Pretoria in time but two of his daughters were present.

SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Silver is quoted 583-574. There are large American offerings, and a cessation of China buying.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tei Yat Po.)

DR. REINSCH'S ADVICE.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.

Prior to his departure Dr. Reinsch, the American ex-minister at Peking, advised China that peace between the North and south should be concluded immediately—if her other troubles were to be satisfactorily settled. President Chu Sai Chong passed on the message to Mr. Shun Chun Hsun, the head of the military government.

DR. SUN YAT SEN AND GENERAL TUAN CHI JUL.

The rumour that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has deputed Mr. Ip Har Sing to go to Peking to arrange compromise with General Tuan Chi Jul, is untrue.

THE TIENSIN DEMONSTRATION.

Many Students at Tientsin were arrested on account of making open air speeches which consequently collected a great number of persons surrounding the police office demanding freedom of speech and demobilisation of the armed police force. Mr. Yang Yee Tak, the Superintendent of police, refused their demands, and sent the crowd away.

The Civil Governor of Chili has reported that the Tientsin trouble is over.

THE PEKING DEMONSTRATORS RELEASED.

Over twenty civilians and students bodies of Shantung and Chili arrested on account of making the demonstration outside the presidential palace, were released on bail on Aug. 30. The abolition of Martial law will soon be expected.

THE MOHAMMEDANS AND COMMANDER MA LIANG.

The Mohammedan association has sent a telegram to Commander Ma Liang of Shantung demanding him to pay compensation of 10,000 dollars each to the Mohammedans that were killed under his order, and demanding his personal explanation at the temple.

ILL-TREATING A SERVANT GIRL.

A servant girl, covered with bruises, was discovered by the Police wandering about West Point. She was questioned and stated that her mistress had beaten her with a piece of firewood, because she was unable to cook rice properly. The mistress was summoned, before Mr. Lindell who sent the case to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to have his views in the matter.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, August 30th.

A Havas message says:—General Pershing was received to-day by President Poincaré at the Elysee. On behalf of the French Academy, an address was sent to General Pershing, as a greeting, with an expression of affectionate gratitude for having accomplished his noble task.

PARIS, August 31st.
General Pershing made the following statement to French newspaper correspondents to-day:—
"We feel that we carry back with us an intimate knowledge and appreciation of France and her people, her art, and her culture. We shall regard these days of comradeship, strife, and struggle as an everlasting bond between our peoples."

PARIS, August 31st.
On the occasion of the departure of General Pershing, the American Ambassador in Paris gave a dinner in his honor and that of President Poincaré. Among the guests were the highest officials in the French government.

French newspapers, specially honor General Pershing, stating that he carries away a memory that will never be effaced of the affection, gratitude, and admiration of the whole French nation.

The sale of the surplus supplies of the American Expeditionary Force to the French Government is an excellent bargain for France.

There is the strongest evidence that the French and American Governments are prepared wholeheartedly to co-operate to their mutual advantage in working out the problems of peace.

The French newspapers are full of praise of the American Government, who have donated to the French Government docks, waterways, railways, barracks, power, and plant valued at 15,000,000 francs.

Cardinal Mercier is expected to arrive in Paris to-day, on his way to the United States. He is going on board the United States transport *Lymanmon*. A new order by the French Ministry of Finance prohibits the export of nitrates of soda, cyanide of calcium, and sulphate of ammonia, super-phosphates of lime, chemical fertilizers, rice, maize, potato and starch.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

TORE HIS COAT AND DISLOCATED HIS NAME.

A Chinese constable was on duty at the Sukumpoo market. He noticed some lawbreakers plying outside the market and arrested one man. There was a struggle, in which the man tore off two buttons from the jacket of the constable. He took the man to the Wanchai Police Station followed by a crowd of Chinese who threatened to strike him. He arrested another for disorderly behaviour. At the Police Court this morning, when charging the one with assault and the other with misconduct the constable entered the witness-box and gave his name as Shim I. The Magistrate could not understand. Inspector Kent went one better. "Sham Hee" he called the man. The Magistrate was in a quandary. "Better think over your name for a few minutes. Then recollection came, 'Sing Lee' was his name. So the case proceeded.

Inspector Kent said: There's a lot of trouble in the market. The plain clothes men whom I put on duty is afraid to go there."

Mr. Lindell bound both defendants over in personal bonds of \$100 each to keep the peace for 12 months.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS, &C.

During last week there were 117 cases of gastro-enteritis, 64 of them fatal. In the 48 hours since, there were 57 cases more, of which 32 died.

Other disease during the week was one case of plague, one of cholera, and one of purpural fever. In the subsequent 48 hours there was a case of cerebro-spinal fever.

"I LOVE YOUR WIFE"

DRUNK'S INTERESTING STATEMENT.

A Chinese constable got his pay, yesterday, and then went to the public gardens for quietude, in which to count it. A man, the worse for liquor, met him and said: "I love your wife, will you transfer her to me, I will make her happy. I have plenty of money." The constable resented this and arrested the man for disorderly conduct. This morning the man told Mr. Smith he was drunk. "55" said Mr. Smith.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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AND
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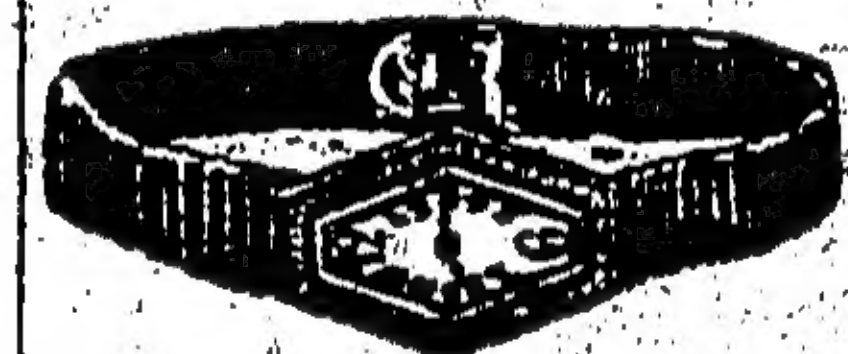
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G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1919,

at 12 o'clock (Noon)

at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,

THE STEEL TWIN SCREW

S.S. "TAI LEE"

(built in 1914 by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.)

Tonnage Gross 997

Nett 524

Length 208' 0"

Breadth 38' 1"

Depth 11' 3"

Terms: 20% of purchase money on fall of hammer when ship will be at purchaser's risk and completion within one week of date of sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 29, 1919.

on

FRIDAY, September 5, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 3 Godown of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., West Point,

100 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

and afterwards at No. 6 Godown,

18 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 1, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, September 3rd,

at 8.15 p.m.

PIANO RECITAL

PROFESSOR SKLAREVSKI

Programme will include

CHOPIN.....Ballade A Flat Major.

NOCTURNE F Major.

SCHERZO B Minor.

SCARLATTI.....Antique Minuet.

BERTHOLM.....Rubinstein-Turkish

MARCH.

BROODING.....In the Convent.

CHOPIN.....Polonaise A Flat Major.

Members can obtain tickets for themselves & 4 guests from No. 1 Boy or the Honorary Secretary.

TICKETS.....\$1.00 each.

Hongkong, August 30, 1919

G. P. R.

IN THE MATTER OF the

Trading with the Enemy

Ordinance, 1914 to 1919.

THE Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company Limited, namely: 290 (Two hundred and ninety) Ordinary shares in respect of the capital of the said Company, as existing prior to its increase in 1918 and 57 (Fifty seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 shares) in respect of the capital of the said Company as increased in 1918.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September, 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. Dawson, Lockyer, Deacon and Harrison, Solicitors, 1 Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,

C. McL. MESSER,

Custodian of Enemy Property,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 15, 1919

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL

HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM begins on TUESDAY,

September 9, 1919.

Parents, Guardians and New Boys can see the Headmaster on SATURDAY 6 or MONDAY, September 8, between 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,

Headmaster.

Hongkong, September 1, 1919.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the Members of the

Hongkong Club, will be held in the

CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 8th

September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VEAUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

CRICKET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

July 16.

A month ago Perthshire had Fortfarrish beat to a frazzle when time saved the Forthill contingent. But at the North Inch, in the return match, Perthshire made no mistake. This time Fortfarrish had first innings and did not shape like winners. Loyat Fraser and Ferguson always had them guessing, and but for the stolidity of A. Lindsay the score would have had a woeeful appearance. Perthshire did not make too promising a start, but Joe Anderson, ripe in the experiences of these matches—the most important matches in Central Scotland—steadied the side, and Poval and Ferguson practically made the triumph of Perthshire certainty.

Charles Mannes (an old Perthshire-Fortfarrish contestant, by the way) is playing for Drumpellier, and added another century to his already long list. In many respects Mannes is the most remarkable cricketer Scotland has produced. Handicapped from the start, he has overcome all difficulties, and in turn has been pre-eminent in batting, bowling and fielding. In his younger days he was a fast bowler to be feared, he has all along been something of a marvel at point, and in representative and club matches has been and is a batsman of fast scoring type—in his last feat he collected 56 by means of four's alone. Now that he has well exceeded the half century in years it is wonderful to find him getting into three figures.

J. W. Sorrie also got a century for Carlton. There was perhaps more merit in J. Donaldson's 77 for Poloc against Kelburne; in A. T. Lay's 85 for Fettes against Brunswick; and in Hynd's 59 for Glenalmond; and J. R. Donaldson's 89 for Merchiston. The latter school had a clean-cut win over Glenalmond. Apparently we can now hail Loretto as the Champion school. They had a great struggle against Grange, and just managed to save themselves from defeat.

A. S. Douglas, of George Watson's, hit a brilliant 71, and followed by taking seven of the Stewart's College wickets for 6 runs each. Old Cliftonians, 232 for 8; Fortfarrish, 132 for 8; Glenalmond, 42; Perthshire, 208 for 9; Loretto, 154; Grange, 120 for 3; Edin-Academicals, 204; R.H.S., 91; Watsonians, 161 closed; Greenock, 39 for 8; Clarendon, 30; Carlton, 169 for 3; Fettes, 161 closed; Brunswick, 137 for 4; Glenalmond, 150; Merchiston, 175; Watson, 204 closed; Stewart's, 67 for 9.

Drumpellier, 218 for 3; Stewart's—ians, 125. Fortfarrish, 169; Perthshire, 204 for 8. West of Scotland, 218; Strirling Co., 108 for 9.

LAWN TENNIS.

By his win over A. H. Harley, Waverley, in the final for the East of Scotland Lawn Tennis, Singles Championship, Captain F. L. Davin has his name inscribed on the Whitehouse Cup, a trophy dating from 1884. The tournament was held at Liberton. The Doubles Championship final suffered through an accident. Davin was partnered by J. N. M. Sykes against W. B. Stott and E. C. Macintosh, but when the Edinburgh University pair noticed that Sykes had sprained a leg muscle they proved thorough sportsmen, and placed every return to the sound man, the effect being that they were down 4-6 in the first set, so the only fair thing to do was for Davin and his injured colleague to scratch. Miss M. M. Fergus, after much persevering, has at last won the Ladies' Single Championship. The tournament was enriched by both military and naval entrants. On the naval side the gentlemen players included a son of Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist M.P., and H. G. Stoker, the Commander of E2, the first British submarine to go up the Dardanelles. Stoker was three and a half years in captivity. He plays a good game, and reached the semi-final of both the Singles and the Doubles Championship, when the lack of practice told the usual tale. The Navy, it may be said, have nine courts at Rosyth, and a naval tournament was organised last season, only to be upset by a sudden call to service duties.

GOLF PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR PUTTING.

Time and again in the recent tournaments in Scotland, the short putt has brought the "superman" of golf down to something like ordinary stature. You see Braid go on to the tee and, like a machine, dispatch a ball like a bullet from a rifle. Vardon, the picture of grace, still drives straight and far. The strokes they play with wooden clubs and the skill they exercise in iron play are just what one expects. They are almost like beings apart, who cannot help driving a prodigious ball. And while one watches this phenomenon, which in the regularity of its manifestation becomes almost a monotony, one feels admiration mixed with a frank personal despair. But when the green is reached there is an upturn in experience and emotion. The professor who was such a tower of strength and a worker of golfing wonders a moment or two ago is a timid-looking about the two yards' stroke, which will give him his four as anybody could be. It is probably too much to believe, that James Braid can ever look timid on a golf course. He is a big man to be overawed by a small putt, but recently it was obvious that he was always a doubt as to whether he or the putt would be the master, and Braid seemed to be giving the putt the benefit of the doubt. The putt-fright, or whatever the trouble may be called, is no new disease, but its prevalence in the big affair at St. Andrews was specially noticeable. Harry Vardon was evidently shakier the nearer the hole he was. Abe Mitchell had a patch of about five holes when his touch seemed to leave him, and which as much as anything cost him the victory. George Duncan, as one might expect from his make up, was off and on with putts. Nobody panders to a putt less than he does, and there is nothing more amazing than the unceremonious gobbling of holes which he brings off at times.

ST. ANDREWS VERSUS CARNOUSTIE.

Great interest was taken all over Scotland in the inter-club match between the St. Andrews Club and Carnoustie. It is a 25-a-side match, and the first half of it was played at Carnoustie some weeks ago, when the Carnoustie men were six games up. In the return match at St. Andrews, the home club completely turned the tables, winning by 13 matches to 7. The leading players, L. B. Ayton, St. Andrews, and James Mason, jun., gave a brilliant exhibition of golf; F. C. Gallat, Carnoustie, had a hard match against L. Auchterlonie, and only won through Auchterlonie missing a putt on the home green. Superior putting by W. S. White beat the St. Andrews veteran W. Greig by 3 and 2.



Cuticura Produces Skin and Scalp Health

The daily use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional touchings of Cuticura Ointment, does much to keep the skin clear and soft and the hair free and glossy.

NOTICES.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

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AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.....The coming seaside resort of South

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THE HOTEL MANSIONS.....The headquarters of the Canadian

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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

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PALACE HOTEL

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C.P.O.S. WAR LOSSES.

FIFTEEN STEAMERS OF 126,532 TONS.

At the outbreak of the war the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., had in commission in the Atlantic and Pacific services 38 steamships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 342,000 tons. Since August, 1914, the construction of four steamships, previously authorized, having a gross tonnage of 54,000 tons, has been completed, and 12 steamships of 69,000 gross tons have been purchased within the same period. During the war 15 steamships were lost by enemy action or through accidents at sea, and nine have been sold to the British Government after having been requisitioned. The construction is being proceeded with at the Clyde yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of a ship 625 feet long between perpendiculars, having a gross tonnage of 21,000 tons. This ship will be known as the "Empress of Canada," and will be operated in the trans-Pacific trade. Three passenger ships of the intermediate class for the Atlantic services are to be put under construction at the yards of Jones, Brown and Son, and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co. At the end of the last fiscal year the company had in commission 28 steamships, of a gross tonnage of 264,000 tons, and six steamships under order or purchased, but not delivered, having a gross tonnage of about 80,000 tons.

The fifteen steamships lost through enemy action, or through accidents at sea, were the following:—Through enemy action: "Calcutta," 17,555 gross tons; "Carthage," 4,444 tons; "Lisbon," 8,298 tons; "Hesperia," 10,920 tons; "Lake Michigan," 9,288 tons; "Milwaukee," 7,823 tons; "Montreal," 8,044 tons; "Mount Temple," 9,702 tons; "Montford," 5,373 tons; "Misanthrope," 12,460 tons; "Medea," 5,183 tons; "Minerva," 4,023 tons; "Pomerania," 1,421 tons. Through accidents at sea: "Corinthian," 7,333 tons; "Lake Manitoba," 9,574 tons.

The nine steamships sold to the British Government were: "Montezuma," 8,800 tons; "Montcalm," 5,505 tons; "Montrose," 7,207 tons; "Mount Royal," 7,993 tons; "Mongolian," 4,938 tons; "Nurmidia," 4,836 tons; "Ruthenia," 7,208 tons; "Tavaria," 7,335 tons. The steamer "Empress of India" was purchased by Indian princes, and presented to the British Government for use as a hospital ship. Her gross tonnage is 5,984. The total loss through enemy action and other causes is 126,532, and the tonnage sold is 50,421, a grand total of 176,953 gross tons.

Ship purchased during the war was as follows:—"Bosford," 4,782 tons; "Dunbridge," 6,650 tons; "Holtby," 6,653 tons; "Montezuma," 5,038 tons; "Montcalm," 8,512 tons; "Medea," 5,183 tons; "Mithras," 4,374 tons; "Minerva," 4,023 tons; "Methven," 4,832 tons; "Mottiford," 5,602 tons; "War Beryl," 10,800 tons; "War Period," 10,800 tons.

Vessels built and added to the fleet during the same period were:—"Misanthrope," 12,460 tons; "Methven," 4,374 tons; "Mithras," 4,023 tons; "Mottiford," 5,602 tons; "War Beryl," 10,800 tons; "War Period," 10,800 tons.

The C.P.O.S. liner "Methven," under the command of Captain Perry, sailed from the Marney recently for Quebec and Montreal with about 2,000 passengers on board, made up of about 650 first-class passengers, 800 dependents (women and children) of Canadian soldiers, 300 Canadian soldiers, who are being repatriated from the Buxton camp to Canada for demobilisation, 100 dependents of reservists, who were in Canada when war broke out, and who came over to fight for the old country, and about 200 civilian passengers. Amongst her first-class was Mr. C. E. Benjamin, the passenger traffic manager of the C.P.O.S. Co., who has been over in England for about two months, having come over with Mr. Blaworth, the chairman of the company.

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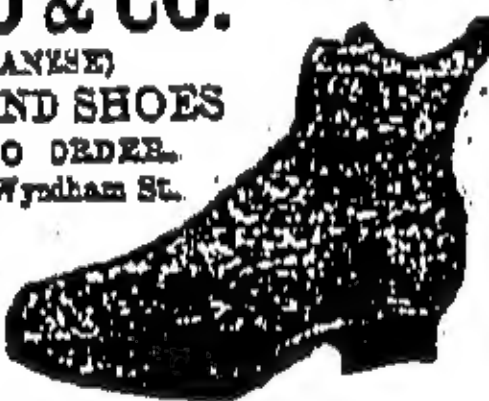
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G. R.
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ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.F.O. and at all Police Stations.

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BIRTHS.

HUTTON. On August 24, at Shanghai, to Myrtle (nee Price), wife of Fred A. Stewart Hutton, Royal Navy, Naval General Staff Officer, a daughter.

PEACH. On August 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Peach, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLLAND-AVIS. On August 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Holland-Avis, a daughter.

DEATH.

MEAD. At Pottsville, on August 22, Pamela Mead, aged 112, nee daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mead, of the British Legation.

The China Mail.

TRADE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1919.

THE "EPIDEMIC."

There was a little bit of a man called Dan Leno, and he no doctor at all. Could have told us as much as the papers of the place are now informing us about this "new epidemic." If it is the rice broth that is doing it, sure it is no epidemic at all, any more than you would be calling the typhoon an epidemic of drowning. Gastro-enteritis, they call it, and we admire the wisdom of them altogether, for how should we be knowing that *gastro* is only a nickname for the Greek guts of it in a manner of speaking? There would be inflammation altogether in that neighborhood with the poor people not getting enough, and then getting too much all at once for nothing, and the greed of the poor things healthier than their digestions. That's the way of it, believe you us, and whether the doctors call it gas, gastro-enteritis, enteritis, duodenitis, jejunitis, typhilitis or typhoid or colitis it all comes to the same thing and that's poison in the parts we live by. It isn't the "congee" or the quality of it that the kind-hearted people were giving away. It is not the getting enough, and then getting too much, and the insides of them not accustomed to such sickle treatment. What they want is food, and that regularly, and the new "epidemic" with the fancy name that tells us nothing will be gone from us in the shake of a lamb's ear.

SEPT. 2ND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.

Naturally, you are not obliged to suppose anything so unpleasant, but just suppose you had to compose a column or so of thoughts for days to peck at, it being understood that in the ordinary way a worker has one boss to satisfy but a poor devil of a newspaper writer has a thousand fault-finders, and you hadn't the least bit in all the world of an idea in your head at all, and time going on all the while at that, and you maybe feeling just a taste Mondayish, after the sort of week-end that makes life worth living, now wouldn't you be after considering that things might be different without being worse? Sure, how much nicer to be adding up columns of figures, for they provide you the figures, or drawing up a brief, for it's all in the books, or indenting for another million gross of corkscrews, for there the data is all in the catalogues. Pleasanter to be drafting a sermon, for that's all in my eye, and comes only once a week anyway. As for governing a colony—but we know nothing about that, nor how 'tis done. After all, the main thing is that in moods like this it would be pleasanter not to work at all, but to get a tin of tobacco and go fishing, somewhere where it's quiet and beauty reigns and the buzzing in one's thimble gets a chance to run down and stop. For two pins we'd—

But Sept. 2nd thoughts are best. We carry on.

BAD HABIT.

Once the world was not a nice place, and man had a rough time in it. He was cold, and hungry, and threatened on every hand with sudden death. He had to be on the jump every waking moment, ready to snarl, fight, or run. Then the sun smoothed life for him, drove the ice away, brought out the green grass and the bonny trees and made the rich soil fruitful. There is more than enough good land in the jolly world to let every one of him have a wide estate all to himself. Indeed, Richard Whiteing has computed that there's easy standing room, without crowding, on the little Isle of Wight for every individual of the world's entire population. But in those long ago days he acquired the habit of huddling and of snarling, and apparently he cannot break himself of it. Look at him, the fool—all over the bonny world, where he might be having such a good time, glaring, snarling, and carrying on like one possessed. He must be. The divvie's in him.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 11 15/16d.

The Rev. Father A. Froc, S.J. has resumed the directorship of Zicawei Observatory, Shanghai.

It is reported that a German naval officer on the way to receive the German war prisoners still held in Japan, the number of whom is said to be 4,406.

In the Tarakan oil field, Batavia, a new well has been discovered with a production of 600 tons daily, by which the total production of the field becomes 2,100 tons.

At the University of Edinburgh the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery were recently conferred upon Henry Morris Anderson, Hongkong, and Robert Knox Seng Lim, Straits Settlements.

Mr. Ah Lo, well known in Hongkong, has just been appointed Chinese Consul to Samoa. He is a Cam bridge man and has many foreign friends throughout China, who will rejoice to learn of this promotion.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$14,584, or \$595 more than last year. The Aggregate Receipts for 35 weeks were \$513,990, or \$36,219 more than in the corresponding period of 1918.

Major Cassidy writes in the *Straits Times* about the "contemptibles." With only one suit of khaki, soaked to the skin, frozen with cold, they never once lost their sangfroid. "We can quite believe it. Wasn't that just the trouble?"

At the Shanghai Recreation Club's pavilion, on August 23, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., acting British Consul-General, unveiled a brass memorial tablet in honour of those members of the club who have given their lives for our cause in the war.

The Annual Bazaar under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House on Saturday, October 12. The proceeds are formerly will be devoted to local charities for children, the Oughtershaw Cots, (Surrey) and the Naval and Military Funds for Orphans.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Kwongtung Tramway Co. is said to have already issued shares to the value of \$2,200,000.

The s.s. "Chidar" (Capt. Mathiasen) cleared for Moji at 6 a.m. to-day with 2,000 tons of rice.

The s.s. "Chihli" (Capt. McGarity) which arrived from Wuhu yesterday brought 2,000 tons of rice.

The s.s. "Chidar" (Capt. Mathiasen) arrived from Saigon at 1 p.m. yesterday with 2,200 tons of rice for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Haimun" (Capt. Page) arrived from Haiphong at 8 a.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo and 1 bag of mails.

The s.s. "Quinebaug" (Capt. Medina) left for Foochow via Swatow and Amoy at 1 p.m. to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Patriot" (Capt. LeBrun) arrived from Chinewantan at 420 p.m. yesterday with 2,600 tons of coal and 100 tons of coke.

The s.s. "Chowyang" (Capt. Brewer) cleared for Shanghai at 8 a.m. to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo and 2 European passengers.

The s.s. "Liangchow" (Captain Hooker) cleared for Bangkok via Swatow at 11 a.m. to-day with 300 tons of general cargo and 4 European cabin passengers.

The s.s. "Chenan" (Capt. Laver) which arrived here from Shanghai on Sunday brought 609 tons of general cargo and 32 bags and 11 baskets of mails.

A Canton paper published a rumour about Provincial Assemblymen opposing the Tramway concession and bribes. One Assemblyman was so shocked that he wanted the paper suppressed. Other Assemblymen objected.

The s.s. "Chipping" (Capt. Matthews) which arrived from Weihaiwei at 1:30 p.m. yesterday brought 5 European passengers, 2,700 tons of general cargo and mails. She also brought 30 griffins for the Jockey Club.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of which is said to be coming to Hongkong, has as its regimental badge the united red and white rose. Its service record includes Namur (1695), Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaque, Smirna, Chitral, South Africa (1900-02) and the Great War.

It is reported, says the *Japan Advertiser* that the direct cable service which was operated between Germany and Japan, via Shanghai, by the Deutsche-Japan Post of Yokohama, and which ceased when war was declared against Germany, is to be resumed. Operations will commence as soon as the Peace Treaty is ratified.

7,075 tons of coal were brought into Hongkong on Sunday. They were brought in by the following ships: "Daitoku Maru No. 5" (Capt. Hirano) 1,596 tons from Keelung; "Rokkusan Maru" (Capt. Hattomura) 2,339 tons from Mike; "Mitsun Maru" (Capt. Shiohira) 1,170 tons from Keelung and "Fushiki Maru" (Capt. Hono) 1,960 tons from Mike.

The *North China Sunday Times*, we learn from a contemporary, is very indignant because large quantities of cargo for shipment to Hamburg are collecting at Tientsin. "This is not a very nice sort of thing to hear and it makes the blood boil." The more important thing at present is to make the pot boil and not to nurse your hate. Some of our bellicose contemporaries seem to wish to continue the war for ever. Luckily practical common sense is proving too much for the hate-mongers.

It is a mistake to suppose that all sailors love the sea, remarked a well known Admiral. I once asked a warrant officer who came up for his discharge what he proposed doing on his return to civil life, adding that I supposed he would choose some sort of occupation that had to do with seafaring, directly or indirectly. "Not me, sir," he exclaimed emphatically. "Not me! I'm going to buy an anchor, sling it over my shoulder, and start walking straight inland. I'll walk and walk, and finally, when I come to a place where the natives say to me, 'What on earth is that queer-looking thing you are carrying?'—I'll just settle down and stay there for the rest of my life."

JIMMY WILDE'S VICTORY.

EXCITING CONTEST AT OLYMPIA.

Jimmy Wilde, the British champion, defeated Pal Moore, the American on points, in a 20-round boxing contest at Olympia on July 17. Great interest was centred in the contest, and the huge building was crowded. Among the spectators were the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert. Wilde quickly assumed the offensive, and after twelve rounds had gone the Welshman held a good lead on points. Up to that point the fight was a good one, and both men were going strong. After the fifteenth, however, the effects of Wilde's severe attacks told on the American, and he was obviously in distress. At the sixteenth he made a surprising recovery. This round was by far the most thrilling of the whole contest, and it proved to be the American's best round. In the seventeenth Moore was again the superior force, but his effort was too late. So strong was Wilde's lead on points at this stage that it would have required the American to administer the "knock-out" if success was to come his way. The eighteenth found Wilde recovering, and the meeting was an even one. In the nineteenth round, however, Wilde was once more in the ascendancy, and he eventually won a great victory on points.

PONIES ARRIVE.

HONGKONG NOW IMPORTS DIRECT.

There arrived by the s.s. "Chip shing" yesterday, thirty "Larsen" griffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club. Subscription griffins were hitherto imported in conjunction with the Shanghai Racing Club and although we have had some good ponies for the previous meetings it was found that the method of importation of ponies was unsatisfactory and Hongkong was getting what we could have after Shanghai had had its choice and taken the pick of the bunch. It was due to the keen interest taken in local racing by Messrs. Johnstone and Burkill that the Hongkong Jockey Club have decided this season to try the scheme of importing ponies direct from Mongolia and yesterday's arrivals are the first bunch to be landed safely under the new scheme. It is thought that by this method of importation Hongkong will witness better racing. Although it is impossible to exclude poor ponies from these shipments, it is confidently thought by those who sponsor the new scheme that the percentage of good ponies coming to Hongkong will be considerably above those obtained hitherto. We learn that some of the old class griffins are also being imported but it has not yet been decided whether or not they will be allowed to race with the new lot.

The newly arrived ponies will be drawn for at the Jockey Club Stables at 6 p.m. to-day.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.	
British.	Japanese.
Loongsang	Shisen Maru
Chipping	Daitoku Maru
Patlot	Rokkusan Maru
Haimun	Nissin Maru
Kansu	Fushiki Maru
Kamsang	Riojun Maru
Harold Dollar	Anyo Maru
Empress of Russia	Tango Maru
Titan	Cheian Maru
Hermesjin	Nankai Maru
Chongyang	Kaijo Maru
Laihang	Taiwan Maru
Hongwah	Masayoshu Maru
Telamachus	
Kaichow	
Tasalusu	
Wusun	
Dewent	
Melville Dollar	
Eastern	
Wuhu	
Kailong	
Taiwan Wan Yi	
Liangchow	
Phrangang	
Talsang	
Cyclops	
Shantung	
British Isles	
Phumpenph	
Volute	
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Jade	

RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

Natural rights, said Bentham, were anarchical fallacies. When men began arguing on the basis of rights, he explained, there was no common ground. There are so many rights that appear self-evident when looked at by themselves, but are found to conflict with one another when looked at together. Property, for example, has its rights. May a landlord, then, not only let his land to whomsoever he pleases, but evict his tenants if they do not please him? The unrestrained exercise of this right has been generally held wrong, and has in consequence been limited in various State enactments. This is not to say that property has no rights. It is to say that the rights of property must be limited by other rights no less important. Personal liberty is claimed as a right more energetically perhaps than any other, but no one can contend that personal liberty is a liberty to do anything within one's physical capacity. On the contrary, the more it is insisted on the more closely it has to be limited and defined, and what is remarkable, its very limitations seem often to develop and expand its essential meaning. For example, is it not a consequence of "natural liberty" that one man should be allowed to conclude with another any agreement which seems mutually advantageous? Yes, replies the lawyer, as long as it is a lawful agreement, and with that reservation, or the statute law for him, will at once begin restricting the right of contract until, for example, a whole body of industrial legislation is built up which very closely defines the conditions on which employers and employed may make agreements for the execution of work. Yet this restrictive legislation has on the whole made for freedom, because it has brought the right of contract into touch with the right to equality of conditions. The old free contract too often meant the practical subjection of the weaker party to unfair terms. When he was no longer free to enter into such a bargain he became a freer man. There is, in fact, no such thing as an absolute right, and that is what Bentham meant. There numerous rights, rights of different people in different relations, and both morals and statesmanship consist in so adjusting them to one another as to secure the common good.

For want of understanding on this point the word "right" has been one of the hardest worked, and often one of the most mischievous, in the political dictionary. The mischief is that, as the term is generally understood, it often happens that either to assert or deny it is equally false. Take the right of national self-determination. This has been used as a justification for the breakup of Austria and is now being urged as an argument for the separation of Ireland. It is so simple, is not Ireland a nation? Yes, has not a nation the right of self-determination? Yes, then Ireland has that right, and if England interferes with it, that is "power politics" and justifies the German attack on Belgium. That England may have any rights in the matter is not a proposition to be entertained for a moment, and that anyone should recognise Ireland's right to Home Rule and deny its right to separation appears to this sort of logic the most sheer inconsistency. Let us look at it a little more closely. I will not occupy space with the question whether Ireland is a nation (one or two), beyond remarking that I never yet saw a definition of a nation, nor was able, in spite of many efforts, to invent one, on which any rigid argument worth a rush could be founded. I shall assume for the purposes of the argument that Ireland is a nation, and that nations have a right of self-determination. What I wish to consider is the limit of this right. For example, Poland is a nation. Have the Poles, then, a right to massacre Jews? The pogroms are among the first visible signs of Polish national self-determination. Does that give them any standing ground in morals? Does it even give them any standing ground in law if the Powers which have established the Polish nation choose to insist on protecting the Jews? Russia is or was a nation, and before the war it oppressed both Finland and Poland. It was doubtless politically impossible to interfere, but had it been otherwise would it have been morally indefensible? Pass from oppression of a subject people to internal government. Here it has been very generally recognised that there is a degree of disorder which justifies intervention from outside. The plea has perhaps been dishonestly used at times, but that it is sound in principle can hardly be gainsaid.

When we make these admissions and reservations do we strip the right of self-determination of all meaning? No more than we strip the right of property of all meaning when we limit it by the State's right of taxation or even by its broader and less-defined right of securing access to the means of livelihood for all its members. None of these rights are absolute, none can be pressed without regard to their effect on life as a whole. Each of them is in general a condition of the common well-being, one among many which must be equally regarded.

This is not quite the same as Bentham's solution. He puts rights altogether into a secondary place.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The August Criminal Sessions were closed before the Chief Justice (Mr. William Feen-Davies, K.C.) yesterday afternoon when the case in which a Chinese named Chung Kan was indicted for the murder of his brother, Chung Kan Yung, at Cheung Po village, New Territories, on Jan. 14.

The Acting Attorney-General (Mr. H. M. R. E. Bellows, K.C.) presided, and Mr. R. E. Bellows appeared for the prisoner.

The following formed the Jury: Messrs. C. H. A. W. de Rosa, J. S. J. F. Castro, C. W. O. O. E. H. H. Castro and F. H. Y. A. Fatour.

After several witnesses for the prosecution have been heard, Mr. Bellows opened the defence and placed the prisoner in the box.

(Giving evidence the prisoner said that on the day in question he was shopping, when he met his brother, who was on his way to draw water. They had quarrelled some days previously over certain property, and when the prisoner met his brother that day he questioned him about it. A fight ensued. The prisoner struck him with a big bamboo, and the prisoner defended himself with his chopper. Several blows were exchanged. Deceased fell down, and prisoner, seeing his opportunity, ran away. He had no idea that his brother was dead. He washed the chopper and left the village that evening.

Mr. Bellows submitted that it was a case of justifiable homicide, and that the facts showed that if the prisoner had not defended himself he would have been killed. The prisoner had no intention of committing murder.

Mr. Pollock replied that a man must stand by the natural consequences of his act. The doctor's evidence showed the savagery of the attack which the prisoner made upon his brother.

After His Lordship had summed up briefly, the Jury retired and after a short absence returned with an unanimous verdict of "guilty."

His Lordship doctored the back-up and in passing the death sentence on the prisoner said the Jury could not find him brought in any other verdict. It was a most brutal murder.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 5:35 p.m. September 1, Cyclone or typhoon near or over the northern part of Formosa Channel moving N.W. or N.N.W.

1:30 p.m. September 2. Typhoon N. of Formosa moving N. N.W. or N.

WAS THIS FAIR?

A Chinese when charged with obstruction, pleaded that a flood dirtied his house and he had to remove his furniture on to the road to clean up the place. He was fined \$5.

Was this fair? We notice that when the Sanitary Board gangs are at work they set an example of this form of "obstruction."

They were either means to the greatest happiness of the greatest number or they were of no account. But rights, like duties, are something more than means. They are rather constituent parts of a good order and a durable public life. They excite a passion of devotion which men do not feel for a mere instrument, and to deny any one of them utterly is to produce a reaction wherein it overshadows everything. The right of suffrage, for example, is not merely a means. It is also the acknowledgment of the full civic personality of the voter, and in the case of women it has of itself, and apart from any legislative enactments which it may bring about, conferred a new status and inspired a new attitude. Yet the right to vote is no more absolute than any other. Prove that it is anywhere or in any class systematically abused and made an instrument of mischief, government, and you make out a good case for its withdrawal. It is quite possible that democracy, once fully set of itself, will as a matter of principle make the vote dependent on specified services or qualifications for civic life. What was wrong was the total denial of the common citizenship which the vote expressed. When such a right is thus ignored it means that the working system of society goes short of one of its organs. When a right is made absolute it means that a ramrod is thrust into the living tissue. What thinkers have to do is to define rights and duties as clearly as they can, so that they form a consistent whole. What statesmen have to do is, with such a must before them as an ideal, to effect the adjustment to the actual situation, to the passions of men and the legacies of history.

THE GRAVEYARD OF
HONOUR.

This appeared in the *Japan Chronicle*.

It was announced the other day that owing to the unexpected behaviour of the river Dvina, the British force at Archangel had been trapped by the Bolsheviks, who had offered to allow it to be withdrawn unmolested on condition that it would re-embark for England. Further news stated that General Rawlinson was proceeding to Archangel with reinforcements to complete the extrication. In this connection it is important to remember that on April 7, when, whether owing to the Dvina or to some other strategic consideration, the British forces were in a difficult position, Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, stated that reinforcements were being sent, but only for the purpose of enabling the expedition to withdraw. When they arrived, the expedition advanced instead of withdrawing, with the result that they are glad to give their parole to the Bolsheviks to clear out. So is the prestige of the British Empire maintained in the strong hands of Mr. Winston Churchill Secretary of State for War. More important than military prestige, however, is military honour. Let us see how this is guarded in Mr. Churchill's hands. The Bolsheviks were in a position to capture or annihilate the British force, but offered to allow it to withdraw and re-embark. This, on any reasonable interpretation, means that they stipulated that the British North Russian expedition should be abandoned. Otherwise there was no sense in the offer. Mr. Churchill knows what would have happened to him if, after a pledge had been given to withdraw, his unauthorised aggression had resulted in the annihilation of the British force. He shows his gratitude for the mercy of the Bolsheviks by sending a body of 500 anti-Bolshevik Russian officers (trained in England) to Archangel to hold the front from which the British are withdrawing. Within the next few weeks thousands of Russian prisoners from Germany are also to be landed at Archangel for the same purpose. Prisoners hailing from Siberia are especially mentioned, having apparently been selected in the hope that they would be less prone to Bolshevism than the others. While this scheme is in progress the Allies are compelling the Germans to maintain in Germany, contrary to all the stipulations of the armistice and the Treaty of Peace, 230,000 Russian prisoners of war, whom they are unwilling to surrender as regards to the Bolshevik army. Why they should suppose that the released prisoners should join the Bolsheviks, who, we have often been told, are a small and well-hated minority, is a mystery. We are told that "military experts believe that the Bolsheviks will not attack until the British withdrawal has been completed." In other words, they believe that the Bolsheviks are keeping their pledged word. But when steps are taken to replace the British troops with subsidised Russians and when Russian prisoners are not released from Germany except on condition that they join the Bolsheviks, we cannot be enthusiastic regarding the spirit in which the British engagements are being kept though a sharp lawyer might make out a case for keeping them to the letter. After all we have heard about Allied honour and Bolshevik treachery we were not quite prepared for the present situation and it comes as a shock.

Let us turn to Estonia and see what is happening there. The invading Estonians have been flung back over their own border, and the Bolsheviks have informed them, very magnanimously, that so far as they are concerned, the war is at an end and the Estonians will be pursued no further. According to the last message from Estonia, this would suit the Estonians admirably, since the only reason why they wanted continued Allied aid was because they were afraid of the "imperialist Communism" of the Bolsheviks. Now we are informed on their behalf that they are "a conscientious of the fact that the Soviets are notorious for vacillation, and that peace can be concluded only in accord with the Allies." So the Estonians turn out not to be fighting a defensive war to uphold self-determination but to be participating in an invasion of Russia on behalf of the Allies. While the Bolsheviks are thus proving their good faith, and voluntarily refrain from invading a country which has declared its self-determination and created a Government of its own, Mr. Churchill, in the course of a long speech in Parliament in defence of his Russian policy, declares that it is impossible to withdraw the South Russian expedition, because it is the sole means of diverting the Bolsheviks from invading and laying waste the newly formed States which form buffers between Russia and Germany. Apparently it is to protect Germany, in the final issue, that we are maintaining expeditions all round the fringe of Russia. These are the excuses on which Russia is being starved and invaded.

We have had our own version of the Russian prisoners' story in Japan. Instead of preventing Russian prisoners from leaving Germany, in this case it was Alsatian prisoners (of German nationality) who were

"TIGER" REBUKES
MIDDLE CLASSES.

At the congress of State employees, representing 350,000 members, M. Laurent, secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, said:

"For the first time I am going to make public the interview which the delegates of the General Confederation of Labour had with M. Clemenceau last May. The Confederation submitted the claims of the French working classes, and M. Clemenceau received them in a good spirit. He said to us: 'I find your aspirations legitimate. In 1789 an unworthy nobility was wrecked. To-day the middle-classes have shown themselves incapable of rising to the level demanded by the occasion. The moment has come for you to follow in due order of succession.'"

not allowed to leave (though they had taken an oath of allegiance to France) except to fight in the Koltchak army. But a much more serious situation has arisen than that. Russian Consular advertisements have appeared in the Chinese paper, that, "according to a meeting held in Omsk," certain classes of Russians, including lady doctors and nurses, are liable for military service, and are required to present themselves at the Consulate within seven days. It would be interesting to know what authority the Consuls are acting. They belong to the old Tsarist regime, which is officially recognised as having passed away. They are acting for Admiral Koltchak, whose authority is not yet acknowledged by the Allies. The legality of an arrogant notice issued by men who have no actual standing on behalf of a Government which does not officially exist is an insult to the sovereignty of China, and, if any attempt to use the threatened compulsion is used, it will convert the insult into an outrage. The Russian Consuls are, indeed, not without some fragmentary recognition. They are recognised as representing Russian subjects, but not as having any power over them, especially power on behalf of a man whom the Allies are openly talking of letting down as a hopeless failure. However, there is no need to enlarge on measures taken in China, since we have the most extraordinary statements made in Japan. The following statement has appeared in various papers, Japanese and foreign:

"The Omsk Government has issued a mobilisation order against the Russian subjects in Japan where there are some 6,000 Russians altogether. Of this number, 2,000 are reported to be seceders from the front during the war. Permission has already been obtained from the Japanese Government for the mobilisation of the Russians in Yokohama and other districts between the ages of 18 and 45."

Not long ago the Omsk Government dispatched to Japan Mr. T. T. Pokrovski, ex-Director of the Siberian Telegraph Bureau, for the purpose of enforcing conscription on all able-bodied Russians in this country. A party of Military Commissioners, 13 in number, from the Omsk Government, is expected at Tsuruga on the mobilisation. Mr. Pokrovski left Yokohama for Tsuruga to meet the Commissioners. There are in Yokohama upwards of a thousand Russian subjects."

The above is the rendering given by the *Japan Gazette*. A translation from the *Mainichi* is practically identical, adding something about consternation among the Russians. The *Advertiser's* version is to the same effect, but characteristically magnifies the 6,000 to 10,000. What the military mission is going to do to enforce its orders is not explained. Is it going to arrest Russians on the street, and enter Japanese houses to seize them? Are the Japanese authorities going to arrest them? If not, what orders can they give, and how can the unrecognised Government at Omsk deprive them of their rights in case of obduracy? There is not even a Government at Omsk, if the telegrams have any truth in them. General Tanaka, the Japanese Minister of War, has openly spoken of the Omsk Government falling back. Revolutionary armies have before now been known to enforce local conscription, but we do not think that anything has been heard of in international relationships quite to equal this statement that the Japanese Government has given permission to this ex-employee of the Russian Telegraph Department to conscribe on behalf of a fugitive Government and a discredited dictator the subjects of the former Government to fight against the power which occupies the greater part of their country and with which the Allies are discussing the necessity of making terms. The thing is so incredible that an official contradiction may confidently be expected, or at least a statement to the effect that the story given to the Press grossly misrepresents the facts. The conspiracy against Russia is breaking down owing to the inevitable objection of the men who volunteered to fight Germany against being sent to kill Russians with whom they have no quarrel; and the international conspirators are now endeavouring to compel every Russian outside Russia, whether he be a prisoner of war or an ordinary civilian, to continue the disastrous and discredited war against his own country.

HEROICS.

Not the least engrossing page in Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero-Worship" is the table of contents. It awakens the jealous *Advocatus Diaboli*, or, as Carlyle would say, the valet or chambermaid, lurking in all of us to contest every canon of saints or wits or beauties and to insinuate equal claims to heroism or fairness. Or, if we construe human nature more kindly, we may say it is the spirit of the collector or anthologist which is aroused in us, eager to exhibit his rival list and only critical on behalf of his own enthusiasm.

By accident or design Carlyle confined himself to non-classical history. He gives us one here as divinity—Odin; one as prophet—Mohammed; two as poets—Dante and Shakespeare; two as priests—Luther and Knox; three as men of letters—Johnson, Rousseau, Burns; and two as kings—Cromwell and Napoleon. The mere recital raises a clamour of complaints against omissions both of classes and of individuals. What, then, is the essence of a hero? Why are there no philosophers and Milton or Shakespeare? Peter the Great, Newton, Kant, Columbus, Charlemagne might all prefer Carlyle's classification. But if we accept Carlyle's classification, it might be replied that in every class his elect claims as good, or at least as goodly as good, or our own candidates except his prophet, one priest, and his men of letters. And in the two former of these classes it might perhaps be urged that Mohammed and Knox are not so great as Gautama and St. Francis; they were in the narrower meaning of the word, more heroic; they had more of the hard stuff which gives blows as well as takes them and compels the rude homage of contemporary mortals as well as the "perfect witness of all-judging Jove." But this very definition would cast Carlyle on the last count, that of the men of letters. There is a massive force about Johnson; if he could not have earned his in-jerment, like Dante, or laughed us into immortality, like Shakespeare, he is yet in his degree terrible; he would have crushed us with a sentence. When we consider the difficulties and the achievement of Burns we must allow him the heroic stuff if not the heroic quality, and the reasons of appeal to Carlyle are intelligible. But how, in the name of heroism, can Rousseau be at home in this company? That he was an eloquent writer; that he was fertile in ideas; that he was sensitive to every breath of his times and yet original enough to guide them; that he, or the spirit of which he was the most obvious exponent, has mightily influenced the modern world: all this must be at once granted. But on what definition of heroism, that would be consistent with Carlyle's other choices, can he be allotted that particular kind of greatness? If any all the rest would have acknowledged some kinship among themselves; they might have damned or beheaded, or excommunicated one another, but always with respect. For behind their religions, however heterodox, and their politics, however wild, behind their genius, popular or neglected, behind their vices and their virtues, we divine a greatness of soul in every one but this.

Have we here anything more than the "glittering foil set off to the world" which "in broad rumour lies," the brilliant exposition of ideas in the nick of popularity? There is not more permanent political truth, not very much more originality—as distinct from error and exaggeration—in Rousseau than in Burke. And behind this inflammatory genius stands a personality which, compared with his fellows in Carlyle's pantheon, is shallow, nasty, and vain. Not only would the least of them—Knox or Johnson—have annihilated it at a breath, but as a man among his normal contemporaries he is dwarfed into puerility by the common sense and humanity of a Horace Walpole or a David Hume.

Much of this Carlyle admits: that he was not a strong man; that he was without depth or width or calm force; egoistic. For the "sincerity" which is the credential of the "other heroes" we find here substituted "intensity," a burning substitute of the reality of the world. There is in the inmost heart of poor Rousseau a spark of real heavenly fire. But in whose heart is there not? What man is not a hero, and even a hero as divinity, if the faithful acolyte be at hand to catch with sympathy that brief illumination? I think Carlyle saw in Rousseau something he had felt in himself, as he had seen something else in Burns and something yet other in Knox, and knew it for heroic in its intention if mock-heroic in its appearance. It was only his oligarchical theory of heroism, contrasting the few great men sharply with the sheep-like multitude, which forced Carlyle to offend us by the apotheosis of his sympathies. A gentler gradation, a more generous distribution of the spirit, might have done more justice to Rousseau and shocked us less. In how many of those whom we know intimately, however little heroic in the popular estimate—in Lamb, in Coleridge, in Cowper, can we not find, with sympathy, a spark of real heavenly fire? If it is not

BOOM IN SHIPPING
SHARES.SUCCESS OF THE AUXILIARY
VESSELS.

A HUGE TANK STEAMER.

There is a boom in shipping shares at Cardiff, says the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, with few parallels in the annals of the market. It has been brought about by the removal of restrictions on shipping, coupled with the reduction in the excess profits duty. It would be untrue to describe the activity as wild speculation, as investigations show that the transactions are in the main legitimate dealings with a view to meeting the urgent shipping tonnage requirements of the time. The presumption is that for the next five or six years at least the shipping industry will be in a very strong position, and that new tonnage or acquired tonnage must for that period be assured of a remunerative return. Half a dozen new companies have been formed in Cardiff recently and both the old established and the more recent firms are thoroughly overhauling their undertakings.

NEW FRENCH VESSELS.

The three large wooden auxiliaries, "City of Portland," "City of St. Helens," and "S. I. Allard," were recently purchased by the Lafayette Shipping Corporation, Inc., of New York, which is associated with the Messageries Maritimes, the ships being placed on the run between San Francisco and Port Said via Saigon. These vessels are all designed to carry about 3,500 tons of cargo. They are sister ships, and each was equipped with two four cylinder boiler-hull motors developing 320 h.p. The "S. I. Allard" was recently wrecked off Cuba in a gale. Six auxiliaries were acquired by the French Government some time ago, and have been used with great success during the war. They were all built for private ownership, in the United States, but were taken over by the French Government upon completion or shortly after. They are now being sold to private French shipowners. These vessels, although constructed in different yards, are practically the same in design and dimensions. They are about 230 ft. in length, are built of wood, and carry a cargo of about 2,600 tons, their names being "Ypres," "Suzanne," "Inez," (renamed "Yerdan"), "Eadieu," "Droumouet," and "Dismude." The machinery installed consists of two four-cylinder oil engines of the Siamia type, each developing 240 h.p. at full power. The speed of the vessels is about seven knots under engine power alone, and with a favourable wind a speed of 10 to 11 knots is easily attained. It has been found that over long voyages the ships have operated with extraordinary economy, the fuel consumption of the "Ypres" type of vessel, for instance, being in the neighbourhood of two to two-and-a-half tons per day of 24 hours, while the "City of St. Helens" uses about three-and-a-half tons per day. It need hardly be said that the fuel costs are very much lower than with steamers of the same size.

LARGEST TANK STEAMERS.

The steamship "San Florentino," the latest addition to the fleet of the Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd., successfully underwent her speed and other tests off the mouth of the Tyne, an average speed of 11.4 knots being accomplished. "San Florentino" carries a deadweight of 18,000 tons, and is the largest oil tank steamer in the world. She is 530 feet in length and 68 feet 6 inches in width. Four-and-a-half miles of oil pipes are fitted in the vessel and the pipes are so arranged that four different grades of oil can be either loaded or discharged simultaneously without becoming mixed. The after and forward pump rooms are each fitted with two powerful duplex pumps capable of discharging 300 tons of oil an hour. The main suction pipes are 10 inches and the discharge pipes 8 inches in diameter. Suctions are fitted closely to the centre line of the ship to enable the tanks to be thoroughly drained. For discharging the oil there are nine outlets on each side of the ship. The propelling engines consist of a set of compound geared turbines of a single propeller. The turbines work in series, but their connections are so arranged that they can each run independently and be coupled to gearing to work the propeller. In the casings of the turbines there are incorporated astern turbines capable of giving not less than 60 per cent. of the total power for driving the ship ahead. Oil fuel, burning apparatus is fitted to the boilers, which are of the vertical type and five in number, with a working pressure of 220 lbs. per square inch.

success or popularity that makes the hero, nor the dealing with big words and big armies, we must still cavil at Carlyle's hierarchy.

JAPANESE PROFESSOR'S
STRANGE NARRATIVE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Everything was sudden. They came early in the morning and ordered me to leave that day; that was quite unexpected. But what was more sudden, when they had finished the domiciliary search, they told me to prepare for departure without delay. Their actions were as quick as flashes of lightning. There was no help, though. My idea was that I would stay on the land for one year more to study, but I had now to leave. I changed my clothes at once; put some important books into my handbag; and said to them that I was ready.

IN A SINGAPORE CELL.

The trip was very slow. After eight long days we arrived at Singapore. I was on March 8 at noon. Here all the passengers were inspected by the water police as they came ashore. I stated my case plainly. After the inspection of other passengers was over, the policeman came to me and asked me if I wanted to go ashore. Their idea was to watch me on shore. I replied that I would go ashore if they allowed me complete freedom, but that if not, I would not. They then proposed to watch me on the ship if I agreed to time, on conditions that I should not go ashore, that I should not write letters. They added that one detective or two would be with me. I agreed to the proposed. Thus I was to be watched on the ship. The detectives who were sent to watch me were one Japanese and one Chinese in the employ of the British police.

But the next day, that is, hier. 3, a Japanese detective came round and told me that he had been ordered by the head of the Central Police Station of Singapore to take me to land. I asked if he had a warrant, and he replied that he had none. Then I said that I would not go on shore without a warrant, and refused to go. Then a British policeman came and told me to go on shore. He was so determined that he would take me by force if I refused. I landed under their watch; and was sent to the Central Police Station in a cart. I had all my things taken away, and I was given only some cigarettes, two books, a dressing gown, and toilet things. Then I was put into a cell.

There was a Malay gopher who kept watch before my cell. One day the guard said something to me in Malay; but when he saw that I could not understand him, he took out a pocket book and showed me by gestures that I should write something. I supposed he meant that he would be glad to take a letter to my friends. I wrote him a letter and asked him to send it, although I thought it might be dangerous.

The letter was addressed to one of my Japanese friends in Singapore. I told him in my letter of my hard plight; and asked him to inform the Japanese Consul of my situation and to send me some money. I needed money to bribe the Chinese cook, for he told me that he would give me better food if I paid him. The letter seems to have reached its destination. At any rate, it had some effect, for on the afternoon of the fourth day of my imprisonment, the head of the Police Station with an assistant came to visit me in the cell.

A FREE MAN AGAIN.

He asked me what food I had and I said I wanted anything else. I said that I did not want more than a proper three meals a day and that I did not mind English food. The policeman nodded and went away.

The next day the assistant who came with the head of the Police Station came with an Englishman who spoke Japanese. He said to me that I could see a friend if I wanted. Then I expressed the wish to see Mr. Yamazaki, head of the branch office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The following day I was allowed a few minutes' interview with my friend in the presence of the British officials. I thought first that I would ask my friend to send me a protest against the British police in a protest against the British police, but through the Japanese Consul, but I gave up the idea, as I thought I could take about the following day which was Saturday, the usual day for the sailing of boats.

On the Saturday I waited for my boat; but in vain. I spent the next Sunday in my cell, for no boats were sailing on Sunday. I waited impatiently for Monday. But Monday came and went without any change in my situation.

The ninth day passed without the departure of my boat. It was the 14th day—at about 10 o'clock in the morning, the Malay gopher was called me in his own language. I could not understand what he meant. As he was too noisy, I told him to be silent. In a few moments, he opened the door and entered my room. He dragged my boot from under the bed and told me by gestures that I should spend the day on the ship under certain conditions.

The "Anjo Maru" weighed anchor at 1 p.m. on March 21. When the ship cleared the harbour of Hongkong, I was a free man. It was on March 25 that I arrived at Moji, in Japan.

NOTICES.

MACKINTOSH'S
END OF SEASON
BARGAIN WEEK.

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STRUGGLE WITH AN
ALLIGATOR.

The following account of a brave deed by a young Burmese lad is sent to the *Rangoon Gazette* by a correspondent—Aung Tu Yin, a young man of 26, of Lethaung village, opposite Sittoung in Mergui district, was admitted into the Municipal hospital on July 5. He and his younger brother Maung On Thein, age 18, left their village in order to catch crabs; Aung Tu Yin was suddenly seized by an alligator just above the left ankle and was dragged into the water out of his depth. Maung On Thein jumped into the water and managed to catch his brother by the hand, while he had his other arm around a pole which was standing close by. A regular tug of war went on between the two boys and the alligator; the younger boy suggested to Aung Tu Yin to thrust his fingers into the eyes of the alligator and he tried to carry out the suggestion, but got his hand into the alligator's mouth and was bitten. He made a further attempt, and succeeded in getting his fingers into the eye or eyes of the alligator. On this the alligator let go. The bone of Aung Tu Yin's left foot snapped and he must have been in great pain. The younger brother pulled him ashore and having dragged him into some bushes left him and ran to the village for assistance. On arrival of villagers he was taken to the village and then brought into Mergui. His left foot had to be amputated, but on the whole he is doing very well. Action is being taken by the authorities suitably to reward the brave lad.

this condition for three days. When I looked into a mirror, I was horrified by my face; it presented a ghastly sight. But any how I was spared my life; and I left Singapore by a boat for Hongkong.

It was on March 20 that I reached Hongkong. When our ship arrived at Hongkong, a police inspector came on board and took me to the Police Station. I wanted to leave for home that day; but I was not allowed to do so. I was now to stay in the following day.

Thus I had to spend one day in Hongkong. And a question arose as to where I should spend that day. The British officials insisted that I should be kept in their hands. But through the intervention of the Japanese Consul I was allowed to spend the day on the ship under certain conditions.

The "Anjo Maru" weighed anchor at 1 p.m. on March 21. When the ship cleared the harbour of Hongkong, I was a free man. It was on March 25 that I arrived at Moji, in Japan.

NEW GLEN LINER.

LAUNCH OF COMPANY'S
SEVENTH MOTOR SHIP.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., launched on July 10 from their Glasgow shipyard, "Glasgow," the new twin-screw vessel Glenariff, built to the order of the Glen Line, Ltd. She is a two-masted schooner, and will be employed in the Eastern trade.

The "Glenariff" is the seventh motor ship owned by the Glen Line, and when she is completed, this company will then have six motor ships trading on the Eastern run; for one of these craft, the "Glenarney," was torpedoed some time ago. The new vessel is of standard type, with a deadweight carrying capacity of just over 10,000 tons, the gross registered tonnage being about 7,250 tons. She is designed for a speed at sea of between 10 and 11 knots, and has a fuel bunker capacity of about 80 tons, most of the oil being carried in the double bottom.

The "Glenariff" is about 435 ft. in length, with a beam of 55 ft. and depth of 35 ft. The machinery installed, which was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., at the Glasgow works, comprises two main propelling engines with six cylinders of about 1,800 h.p. each, when running at 115 to 120 r.p.m. The cylinder bore is 26½ in. (670 mm) and the stroke being 39½ in. (1,000 mm) and the engines are of the four-cylinder type standardised by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., similar in design to the many motors which have been installed in motor ships for the Glen Line, Ltd., and other British companies. Each motor drives its own compressor for the supply injection air for the injection fuel, this being of the three-stage type, driven off the end of the main crankshaft. The operation of the auxiliaries on the vessel carried out by means of electric and two Diesel driven generators installed in the engine room for provision of the current.

Another new motor ship for Glen Line, Ltd., was to run her trial on July 12 or 13. This is "Glenade," which has been constructed very much on the same lines as Glenariff and was also built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Glasgow. She was to start on her maiden voyage to East from London on August 24.

The Glen Line, Ltd., which is the largest and fastest motor line in service, has three more ship orders similar in every respect to "Glenariff." They have been ordered to be a particularly economical in their fuel consumption, being in the neighbourhood of 10 or 11 tons per day of 24 hours. With oil at its present high price at port the Eastern run, it is obvious that very considerable saving can be effected in the fuel bill by the use of ships of this type.

BANKS

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1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	£2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year
or shorter periods at rates which will be
quoted on application.

J. L. CHOCMAK, Manager.

HONGKONG April 2 1853.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.
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Subscribed Rs. 21,50,000

Paid-Up	750,000
Reserved Fund and Res.	750,000
	750,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF MONTREAL

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may vary.

...Acting Manager.
 No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
 (FRENCH BANK),
 ————
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 YOKOHAMA YOKOHAMA YOKOHAMA
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 SINGAPORE SINGAPORE SINGAPORE
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AMSTERDAM	£ 1,000,000,000 =	(25,533,533)
ROTTERDAM		
PAID-UP	£ 70,000,000 =	(25,533,533)
CAPITAL		
RESERVE	£ 12,750,000 =	(25,533,533)

Agents in South China

SOLE AGENTS:
ITSUI BUREAU KAIYUKAI

